

Affairs at the State Capital.

The Senate was in session only three quarters of an hour, and no business of note was transacted, excepting the adjournment till Monday, for want of business. One speaker at the close of the session was more than a week in jail.

At the House, Mr. Burroughs was excused from serving on the Military Committee. Mr. Dean Taylor advanced the excuse. He thought that a sufficient amount of talent could be retained, as there was not much probability that there would be any great need of that kind of talent hereafter—certainly not if his slave transit bill was enacted.

Considerable debate occurred in referring the various portions of the Governor's message to the appropriate committees. The bill relating to the canal was referred to a select committee, the chairmanship of which was conceded to Mr. Loomis, one of the Commissioners of the Land Office. The bill relating to the judges of the courts of the lands of the Judiciary Committee, who are all laymen. In the course of the debate it was stated that the bill would be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and not by the commissioners, lies still upon that table as unfinished business.

At the close of the reference of that portion of the Governor's message relating to the canal came up, Mr. Burroughs took the floor and denounced that portion of it in

ing in the western part of the State, that Governor Seymour would recommend some project for their early relief, and he gave them as usual previous to the election at gentlemen (Gov. S.) had traversed the canal districts and made speeches, leading the people to believe that he would recommend an amendment of the constitution; instead of which there was neither that nor another plan proposed, and many persons who had contributed to his election felt disappointed. He has been very popular since, those, for himself, (Mr. E.) never entertained any faith in the promises and pledges made before an adjournment. He will resume his office on Monday, and from the books and documents which lay before him, it is evident he intends to give the message a more searching examination.

A petition was presented by John Delaford and others, asking the aid of the State in furnishing county and township maps, and also a map of the whole of the State. They state that no boundary line of any county is delineated and recorded in other maps, whereby confusion exists in all titles and conveyances. It continued, and with the exception of the city of New York, observations have been made to establish the longitude of every place, and they desire to make out. The Legislature will suspend some time before they will incur the expense of a hundred thousand dollars to accomplish what can be done by private citizens, and at a salary of \$100 per annum. W.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1853.

Mr. HARBOCK reported favorably on the bill to authorize reformation of building associations.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill to amend the charter of the New York and Harlem Railway.

PASSAGE OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Three private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Assembly.

ASSEMBLY, JAN. 14, 1888.

THE REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—THE CANAL ISSUE.—

LAGUARDER'S QUESTION.

Mr. LOOMIS, (dem.) of Herkimer, reported a series of resolutions referring the message of the Governor. One referring the report of the Commissioners on Practice and leading to a select committee, was lost; so it goes to the judiciary.

The resolution referring so much as relates to the Canal Committee was read.

Mr. BUCKROUS, (Independent dem.) of Orleans county, said it had been expected that the Governor would recommend the amendment of the constitution, authorizing the speedy enlargement of the canals. He had in his possession papers containing speeches delivered by the Governor during the canvass, in which he pledged his support to such amendments of the constitution. Such a recom-

and that the people had a right to expect in the message of the Governor, but no such thing could be said of the message of the Legislature, which was not so much by the commission. No distinct policy of enlargement was recommended in the message. He did not understand the Governor to say that the canal was not enlarged, but that it was not of a width of seventy feet and depth of seven. He thought no one could expect the enlargement to be completed in 1846, and that it would be completed in 1847, at the amount. The Governor's recommendation contemplated an improvement, and not an enlarged canal. The suggestion was to improve the canal, which would not add to its final enlargement. The Legislature, however, was not so much by the commission. The recommendations to forward money to build bonds of 240 tons burthen, when no use could be made of them, would have been a waste of money. Mr. Hoffman, in 1846, seems to have been the basis of the Governor's plan for improving the canal. We should not be surprised to find that private enterprise of the State, with the immense West end, had been found, who were willing to expend \$7,000,000 in the construction of an air line railroad between Albany and New York, and yet there was an unwillingness that the State should afford sufficient facilities for the business pressing towards our canal. He was very much surprised to find that the State should want to take advantage of the low prices of labor, to carry on the public works. He was astonished at such a recommendation.

annual expense of \$2,000 to the State. It would be better to pay laborers one dollar a day, than try to reduce them to the level of the plan of daily compensation. The allusion to economy was the objection to high prices, the alliance to slavery. The special feature of the message.

Here, on the 14th of March, 1853, the House adjourned to Monday, and progress, and on motion, the House adjourned to Monday.

Message of Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts.

Boerston, Jan. 14, 1853.

Governor Clifford was sworn into office, before both branches of the Legislature, at noon to day, after which he delivered his annual message. He begins by alluding to the deaths of distinguished men during the past year—Frederick Douglass, and Rantoul of Massachusetts, and Nathaniel Paine of Rhode Island, and relates the funeral, Thompson comments, he says that, though Massachusetts has her vote to the distinguished citizen who, through a long career had proved his patriotism and his title to the respect of his countrymen, and that he was a true friend to the sister States in sustaining the constitution and perpetuating the Union; that the people of the United States of the Union have no right to withdraw themselves from the full performance of their constitutional obligations, and that all questions arising out of the action of the Union have no right to be referred to a judicial tribunal provided by the constitution. The controversy relative to the boundaries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is also mentioned, and Rhode Island to appear and answer to a bill in evidence, which Massachusetts

to be paid against him for the next eight years, over 1840 to 1842, \$4,000, and the Legislature will have to provide for \$603 beyond the ordinary contingencies, without the aid of the State Treasury. He thinks the law calling for the Convention of doubtful constitutionality, and the Convention of doubtful expediency, is a measure which he thinks that the debt of the State should be met by direct taxation, rather than by resorting to temporary expedients; he congratulates the people that the Legislature has not yet been misled by the late Governor, and thinks they should be offered to Maine at a fair price, and if she declines, to be offered in small parcels to the people of the other States, until the whole of the people of Massachusetts will be favorably adjusted, and the valuable rights of our citizens scrupulously maintained. He thinks the State of Maine should be made to be permanently settled, with a reference to all the great interests of the country—that the people of the United States should be protected from the influence of foreign designs, and that Congress should repeal the duties upon articles which enter into process of manufacture. He enters at this point into a long and elaborate discussion of the rights of the Legislature and the Executive, and thinks that the duty of the latter is to see that all laws faithfully executed, and not to attempt to will his own will into the law. He alludes to the disregard of the wishes of the people. He alludes to the *Liquor law*, by saying that the cause of morals has never been so much neglected as it is at present. He alludes to the *Prohibition law*, through illegitimate legislation, and that he is severest wounds have been inflicted upon it the hands of its friends, upon it has been dragged into the

Election of the Governor of Maine.
ATUPTA, Maine, Jan. 14, 1853.
William G. Crosby (whig) was elected Governor of Maine this morning, by the Senate—the vote being 14 to 14.

The Health of Charleston, &c.
BALTIMORE Jan 14, 1853.
The health of Charleston is improving. There were only a few deaths from cholera there last week.
The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for December, shows an increase of \$55,000 over the corresponding month last year, owing to the increased transportation of coal.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Motions.
SHERMAN COURT—Special Term—Motions.
SHERMAN COURT—Motions. The Broadway Railroad Injunction case.
COMMON PLACAS.—Same as before.